

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVIII.....No. 115

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Duke's Motto.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Lena-Tur Mummy.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Monte Cristo.

ROBINSON SQUARE, Bowery.—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Living
Tiger, Ostrich, Kangaroo, and other animals.WOODS' MINSTER HALL, 514 Broadway.—Symphony
concert, 8 o'clock.NEW IDEA THEATRE, 435 Broadway.—The Western
Cavalry.NEW YORK MUSICAL AND ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—
Circus and Lectures, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

ROBINSON SQUARE, Bowery.—The Duke's Motto.

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the afternoon the Grand Jury brought in eighteen indictments against parties who have been arrested for taking part in the late disturbances. The trials will commence this morning at ten o'clock. Accounts from Hong Kong, via San Francisco, state that a terrible earthquake visited Manila on the 3d of June, ruining half the city, damaging every building in it. Two thousand lives were lost.

Late advices from Japan state that the government had paid \$400,000 as indemnity for the murder of Mr. Richardson, but declined to surrender the murderers.

Between five and six o'clock on Monday evening a heavy squall of wind arose in Harlem, Mott Haven and different parts of Westchester county, which did some damage to fruit trees, corn crops, &c. The roof of the Harlem depot, at 129th street, was completely blown off, without, however, any damage to life or limb. The flagstaff on South Brother Island, near Hell Gate, was blown down, and a schooner at work at the frigate Hazzard, opposite Fort Morris, had one of her masts taken away. The blow, which lasted but a few minutes, was accompanied by a heavy shower of hail. The damage, in addition to what has already been stated, is not of any great consequence.

The Northwestern Sanitary Commission desires the churches in the Western States to take up collections on the President's Thanksgiving day for the benefit of the military hospitals.

The democracy of Wisconsin will hold their State Convention to-day, in Madison.

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, which was to have met on the 1st of July, but was postponed on account of the rebel invasion, will assemble to-day in Pittsburgh. Candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court are to be nominated. It was announced in April last that Gov. Curtin would not be a candidate for reelection, in consequence of having received a promise from the government of a foreign position. Since that time, however, nothing has transpired to give color to the report. The prominent candidates before the Convention for Governor will be Andrew G. Curtin, John Covode and Mr. Moorehead.

It is thought there will be another drawing in Massachusetts for conscripts, as not one in five comes up to the soldier's standard. Only eight hundred men have thus far been taken to camp, and a number of these have already managed to get away.

The stock market opened weak yesterday, but closed very strong, with an active and buoyant market. Gold rose to 123½, closing at 127½. Exchange was 141½, 142. Money was very easy; call loans, 5 to 6 per cent. Cotton was decidedly brisker and firmer yesterday.

There was more doing in breadstuffs and provisions, at generally better prices. Sugars, tallow, hay and Kentucky tobacco were in good request. Leather was saleable and steady. Wool and whiskey were attracting more attention. Freight rates were dull and heavy. There were no remarkable changes in the market, or other articles.

The market for beef cattle has ruled dull and heavy this week, and with enormous receipts prices have declined fully three-quarters of a cent per pound. The whole range averaged 6 to 11c, but only a few sold at either extreme—the bulk of the offerings being common, which sold at 8 to 9c per pound. Much cows were sold at \$25, \$40 to \$50. Veals were plenty, dull and rather low; prices ranged from 4½c to 7½c. A 8c—the latter an extreme price. Sheep and lambs were in moderate demand, and prices were rather lower; 8c, 9c, 10c for sheep and 7c to 8c for lambs were the average prices.

Swine were in moderate supply, but, though the weather was extremely warm, full prices were realized; corn fed brought from \$15 to \$16, and killed 4½c to 5c. The total receipts were 5,485 hogs, 137 cows, 1,065 veals, 19,933 sheep and lambs, and 9,750 swine.

Movements of Lee's Army—Signs of Another Sangrinary Campaign.

Our readers will remember that early in August last General Pope's army pushed forward to Culpepper Court House, and thence to Cedar Mountain, where the advanced column of General Banks had a severe engagement with the outlying rebel army of Stonewall Jackson; that after this battle Jackson retired, and was pursued by our forces to the Rapidan river, but that there, making the important discovery that the whole rebel army from Richmond was close upon him, General Pope wheeled about, and, rapidly retreating across the north fork of the Rapidan, near Warrenton, there rashly undertook, with some forty thousand men, to resist the army of Lee, over a hundred thousand strong. Remembering these facts, and the disasters to General Pope's army which followed, the reader will agree with us that it would be something very remarkable if it should appear that, at the beginning of the present month of August, the advanced forces of our army have again been brought to a halt upon the Rapidan, in consequence of the presence there of the whole army of Lee, strongly reinforced, and in readiness for battle.

But, from certain information in our possession, we have reason to believe that General Lee has come to a stand on the south bank of the Rapidan; that, having been reinforced to a considerable extent from Richmond, he has halted and faced about to give battle to his pursuers; and that, if he is not shortly accommodated with a fight upon his own ground, he will most probably resume the offensive himself, and attempt once more his Bull Run, Washington and Maryland campaign of last summer. Without assuming to know anything of the present position of General Meade's army, we learn that it had been resting for several days some distance this side of the Rapidan, and was still resting, and that when it would move forward again was a very doubtful matter. Indeed, the idea has been promulgated from sources supposed to be semi-official that the public need not anticipate any very active military operations in Virginia for some considerable time to come.

Assuming, then, that General Meade's pursuit of the rebel army has been suspended, we cannot avoid inquiring what for? where is the difficulty? and where lies the responsibility? We are assured that the army of General Meade, full of confidence and enthusiasm, is eager to go forward and bring the enemy to a decisive engagement, and we are assured that General Meade himself is anxious to repair his mistake of too much caution at Williamsport. Where, then, is the difficulty? Where else can it be but at Washington? Considering the reductions which have been made in General Meade's forces since the battles of Gettysburg, and considering the reports received of the heavy reinforcements sent up to Lee and of his offensive designs, we suspect that our Cabinet has been frightened by Jeff. Davis into another panic of anxiety for the safety of Washington, and that General Meade is accordingly held within a safe protecting distance.

This solution of his present masterly inactivity we believe to be true, although it betrays a "most lame and impotent conclusion." Why should there be any such delay for want of troops, when another call, say for sixty days' service, upon the organized State militia of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, would furnish reinforcements to General Meade, trained, armed, equipped and ready for action, to the extent of fifty thousand men inside of twenty days? In view of the forces, regulars and militia, lately withdrawn from the Army of the Potomac, it

may be prudent to pause in the pursuit of General Lee; but if the speedy suppression of the rebellion be the object of the administration we cannot understand why the militia forces indicated should not be brought at once again into active service. By the slow process of the federal draft, General Meade may be found still waiting for reinforcements, while Lee, with his army increased to a hundred and fifty thousand men, under the sweeping and relentless conscription of Jeff. Davis, may again be marching northward, and with the resistless force of hunger and despair.

The true policy of the administration is to give no time to Jeff. Davis to bring in, either from his conscription or from the fragments of the late armies of Bragg and Johnston, any considerable reinforcements to General Lee. In a word, President Lincoln, if it can be done, should utterly break up and demolish the army of Lee while yet it is weak, crippled and demoralized from its recent damaging defeats and its exhausting retreat of over two hundred miles from Gettysburg; and this can be done without difficulty by bringing out organized Northern militia again to the rescue. Not only, indeed, can Lee's army thus be demolished, but an opportunity can be gained for shipping off to Charleston a body of veteran volunteers that will enable General Gillmore to clean out that hotbed of the rebellion within a week from the demand which he may then feel justified in making for an immediate and unconditional capitulation.

In the meantime we should say, if Lee has been reinforced, while our opposing army has been too much reduced to justify at present a further advance, let it be recalled in season to Manassas Junction, and there be fortified, until sufficiently strengthened to move irresistibly "onward to Richmond." Let the administration, at all events, avoid every risk of another campaign like that of General Pope.

The New York Herald and Our City Politics.

It is our misfortune, in common with all other good people, to be continually misrepresented and misunderstood. Particularly is this statement true of our course in relation to city politics. The majority of our politicians are either too unintelligent to comprehend the HERALD or too unprincipled and prejudiced to do us justice. They do nothing themselves without an eye upon some job or other, and they cannot understand how any one else can be honest and independent. They are always attached to some one party, sustaining it whether it be right or wrong, and finding their reward in the spoils of office; and they are totally incapable of appreciating a journalist whose sole rule of action is to defend the right and to attack the wrong, no matter what party livery the righteous or the evil doers may chance to wear. The HERALD has been following this rule for about a quarter of a century, and a few politicians at last begin to adopt our idea. We fondly hope, in the course of another century or so, to convert the remainder of these political sinners, and transform this country into a perfect political paradise.

Last week a certain newspaper, supported by some of our city politicians, took occasion to comment upon one of our recent articles, and began by a flaming announcement that the HERALD had at last done justice to the conservatism of Tammany Hall. We trust that we have always done justice to Tammany Hall, and to Mozart Hall, and to A. O. Key Hall, and to all the other Halls. The newspaper which could announce so well known a fact with such a flourish of trumpets ought to devote a portion of its space this week to proving that the sun rises once every day. But, then, the article goes on to insinuate that our doing justice to Tammany Hall is, in fact, equivalent to our joining the Tammany Hall party, and becoming the Tammany Hall hand organ. There is just the usual mistake of these crack-brained politicians. They seem to argue the matter somewhat in this way: "The HERALD supports us while we are right, and consequently the HERALD will support us when we are wrong. Hurrah! The HERALD is our organ!" We really do not see this conclusion, and if these politicians live long enough they will doubtless discover that their logic is more comforting than correct. The HERALD is for any party which is right, and against any party which is wrong. Be virtuous, and you will always be sure of the HERALD's support.

The weekly paper to which we allude talks to us about Tammany Hall as if it were the grandmother of that venerable institution, instead of being a mere suckling, kept alive by political pap. It is a bad thing for a nursing newspaper to be so precocious and try to babble about things which it does not understand. We require no instructions in regard to the past history of Tammany Hall. When the HERALD took the lead of the conservative masses, two years ago, the Tammany party had the good sense to follow in our wake. During this war Tammany Hall has drifted along with the conservative party, standing steadily by the government, and having very little to say, but saying that little well. The consequence is that Tammany Hall is now right on the great national questions. Being so, why should we not sustain this old organization? Mozart Hall is totally wrong. The other copperheads are totally wrong. In this state of the case, why should the HERALD sustain Mozart, or the copperheads or the niggerheads, who are all working together to ruin the country? Mozart Hall has its *Daily News*. The copperheads have their *World*. The niggerheads are happy in the possession of the *Tribune*, the *Times* and the *Post*. These Ephraims are joined to their dirty little idols, and we propose to obey the Scriptural injunction, and let them alone. As for Tammany Hall, that is entirely another affair. Prudence and good fortune have kept the Tammany politicians right so far, and will, we hope, keep them right in the future. If so, we shall of course assist them. If not, we shall of course oppose them. Before making any promises either way we must know what they are going to do, whom they are going to nominate, and all about it. We shall be guided not by the party, but by principles. We belong to no party, except the party of patriotism, honesty, enterprise and conservatism. It is impossible, therefore, to read us out of any party, and it will be found quite as impossible to read us into any party against our will. We know our power, and have had experience enough to know how to use it, as the developments of the past and the coming years will abundantly prove. Politicians of all cliques and factions will please take notice of these facts, and thus save themselves much anxiety at present and much disappointment in the future.

European Movements in America.

Three of the great European Powers—England, France and Spain—appear to be acting as if with one mind to obtain new, recover old and secure existing footholds on the American continent; and, as our internal troubles have offered to them the most favorable opportunity, they have taken advantage of it to carry out, as far as circumstances will admit, their respective views. Thus we find England actively employed in developing the resources of Canada, so as, if possible, to divert to the British provinces the trade of the Northwest; France seizing upon Mexico as the great step to her obtaining control of the trade of the Pacific, and Spain repossessing herself of Dominica and banking after a share in the spoils of Mexico. At present the designs of these European Powers seem to be having a fair measure of success; but they are as yet very far from being realized. Man proposes, God disposes; and it can hardly be within the views of Providence to restore an order of things that has been already condemned, and, for the most part, wiped out. For France, England and Spain to resume their former influence on this continent is as impossible as it would be to send back society to the manners of the Middle Ages.

A late article in the *British American Magazine* advocates the establishment of a monarchy in British North America, just as Louis Napoleon has ordained, through the Council of Notables, the establishment of an empire in Mexico. The coincidence is remarkable. So, too, is the argument in support of the Canadian scheme. One of its leading features is that Canada is fast drifting into republicanism, and that, to prevent it, the current must be turned towards monarchism. It is confessed that Canada has been for some time drawing nearer to New York and Washington and further from England, and that, "had the Union retained its centrality, it would have drawn these separated colonies with irresistible force toward itself." The conclusion, therefore, is that the whole of British America, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, should form a nation, and ask the Queen to give it one of her descendants for a sovereign. And there is no time to be lost in doing this; for the article concedes that the monarchal principle has but a very feeble hold on a large portion of the Canadian population, to whom monarchy is at best an abstraction, almost a myth.

Recent debates in the English Parliament have touched this Canadian question. More than a year ago the British authorities distinctly announced that if the United States were to invade Canada England could not think of defending her. The people would have to take care of themselves. This was referred to in the House of Lords on the 20th of July, when Earl Granville, in reply to a question whether any steps had been taken to raise a militia in Canada, expressed his regret that he could not give a satisfactory answer. The Canadian Parliament had only authorized the raising of ten thousand militia, and, although the government had accepted twenty-five thousand volunteers, it had refused, from motives of false economy, the offer of twenty-five thousand more. The inference was that the Canadian authorities did not appreciate the wisdom of raising an army to prevent the annexation of their provinces to the United States, and that, as it was the British government alone which had any interest in preventing such annexation, it should provide the army and the ways and means for the purpose.

So, too, in the British Parliament, the aid of the government has been petitioned for in the opening of a canal between Lake Erie and the river Ottawa, so as to divert trade from American channels, and the under Secretary of State has just informed the House of Commons that the government designed, in accordance with the precedents furnished in the United States, to grant a million acres of the public lands in aid of a telegraph enterprise to British Columbia. We know, also, the efforts that have been made to build a railroad to the Pacific through British territory, and now we see that the Canadian papers, in encouragement of that idea, have discovered another great gold region some hundred miles west of Lake Superior, lying on the east side of the great basin of Lake Winnipeg.

These facts illustrate the part which England is taking in the great movement to fix and re-establish European influence on this continent. We have little apprehension as to the result. The effort to establish a monarchal form of government will be no more successful in Canada than in Mexico. In due time both these countries will find their natural places in our republican system. The trade of the continent cannot be diverted from its regular existing channels. We have already a telegraph line to the Pacific, and the building of a great Pacific Railroad is in progress, the first link of which, from Leavenworth to Lawrence, in Kansas, will probably be in operation this winter.

The part which France is taking in the movement has been seen in her recent doings in Mexico. Priding herself on being distinctively a military nation, she has set about performing her role in a way suitable to her tastes. Now that she has conquered Mexico, she will probably seek to utilize that conquest by opening up railroads and other ways of communication between the mining regions and some of the Pacific ports, and may strive for the great prize of the Pacific trade by opening a canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in disregard of the fact that a charter for that purpose is now owned by American and English capitalists.

Spain is only withheld by a consciousness of her weakness from making a similar bold stroke in South America, as she has already done in Dominica. She made a rush into Mexico, hoisted the Castilian flag over Vera Cruz before the English or French fleet had time to come up, then backed out when she found that the Mexican throne was intended for an Austrian instead of a Bourbon prince, and is now very anxious to get her fingers again into the pie. It is not to be desired that she should; for Spain does not represent progress and enlightenment, but backwardness and ignorance. We have no objection to see England and France developing the material resources of Canada and Mexico. In fact, we rather admire the generosity of their acts; for they must be conscious that it is not for themselves they work, but for the great American republic, of which this government will be the central point. Canada is not royalist, but republican. Mexico is not French, but American; and the West India islands belong naturally and geographically not to the European, but to the American system. By and by all this will be made clear.

THE CHEVALIER FORNEY IN HIS CHAIR.—A Washington despatch informs us that the Chevalier Forney has opened a new office for his Washington Chronicle. This is indeed wonderful news. Also that a collation was served, and that speeches were made advocating the arming of negroes. The country will be greatly interested at this intelligence. Also that the celebration was attended by the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, several generals and many heads of bureaus. Why President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Secretary Welles and other dignitaries should assist at the inauguration of a new office for a petty paper which is never seen out of Washington, and never read even there, it is difficult to understand. Perhaps it was to give public evidence of the fact that Forney's paper is entirely supported by the United States Treasury, and is, consequently, a bastard son of government institution.

It is very singular that these poor rural editors cannot spend a few dollars in improving their papers without making such a tremendous fuss about it. Why, when we expend fifty or one hundred thousand dollars upon the HERALD, the only way the public know of it is by the superior quickness with which we obtain the news, and the superior manner in which we place it before our readers. That is just the difference between the metropolitan and the rural journalists. Such fellows as Forney cannot spend a few hundred dollars upon their papers without giving a dinner and inviting the President, while we expend a larger sum every day and say nothing about it. We are astonished, however, that Lincoln, Seward and Welles should so openly recognize Forney's position towards them. The Chevalier Forney is one of those editors who spend their days in begging for Treasury pay and their nights in barrooms, and they may be succinctly described as the drunken literateurs of a drunken age. If Lincoln, who is a charitable gentleman, chooses to give Forney cold victuals and half empty bottles, well and good; but why should the President call upon his scavenger and dine upon some of the scraps of his own broken meals? Gentlemen do not follow up their charities in that style here in this civilized section of the country. No doubt, however, the rules of etiquette and the usages of society are very different in Washington. A queer world this.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1863.
GENERAL GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF HIS OPERATIONS AT VICKSBURG.

The official report of General Grant's operations at Vicksburg reached here on Thursday last. It is said to be one of the most interesting reports ever made to the headquarters of the army. A copy was immediately prepared for publication, in order to gratify the public anxiety for the details of the splendid achievement which resulted in the capture of the city. This publication was, however, suppressed, on the ground that such documents should first appear in the Army and Navy Official Gazette, the last number of which, issued to-day, does not contain the report. The public must, therefore, wait for this interesting intelligence of a campaign which was ended just a month ago until the convenience of the advertising medium of the Gazette will permit its publication.

DEPRECIATION OF MONEY'S GUERRILLAS.
Money's guerrillas continue their depredations upon army and militia trains between Washington and Warrenton, and capture almost daily wagons loaded with valuable goods. Last Friday a portion of the gang, under Captain Stringfellow, captured seven wagons and sixteen mules near Fallsview. The guerrillas rifled the pockets of their captives, after which the prisoners were hurriedly marched through Bull Run Mountain to a place named Annandale, a few miles out of Alexandria, capturing horses, mules and a number of prisoners. The wagons of the train were destroyed.

Money has already captured property to the value of a million of dollars, and now has guarded in the mountains nearly a hundred prisoners, composed of sutlers and their clerks. Mr. Sweetser, army purveyor, has been captured three times, and lost by the guerrillas over seven thousand dollars. Another purveyor, Mr. Biddle, has lost six thousand dollars. The guerrillas dispose of their plunder at exorbitant rates, selling furs of ten dollars for a few cents, and liquor at fabulous prices. Books are sold at thirty to fifty dollars a volume. It is impossible to check these raids with the small force of cavalry this side of Warrenton. The guerrillas are familiar with every path in Fairfax and Loudoun counties, and are able to escape from all parties sent in pursuit of them. Nothing less than a force sufficiently large to scour the whole country this side of Bull Run Mountain will avail anything towards terminating these annoying visitations. Their continuance is a stigma upon our arms, and it is to be hoped that the necessary steps for ridding us of these thieves will be promptly initiated.